

Will not impose any charge on the Treasury for at least three years.

The idea back of this scheme on which the bonus members of Congress pin their hopes for political salvation is to amend the insurance feature of the five way plan the American Legion favors. Under it the Treasury Department will be instructed to issue insurance certificates maturing at the end of twenty years but redeemable by the Government at any time after three years.

Basis for Allotment.

The promoters of the venture probably will decide to incorporate a provision that will enable an ex-serviceman to take his certificate to a bank, a pawnbroker or a usurer and borrow 50 per cent. upon it. The basis for insurance allotment now favored will be \$12.5 a day for men who served in the Expeditionary Forces and \$1 a day for those who remained at home—the same rate as paid for actual service.

Under the new scheme the maximum insurance allotment will call for \$25, with an average of \$22.5. If all the men entitled to this form of bonus accept it the cost to the Government will approximate \$5,000,000,000 at the end of twenty years.

Another attractive feature of the proposed flotation which is urged by its supporters is that a great many men will cash in their certificates at the earliest possible moment and the Government will save a lot of money redeeming them at any time after three years.

Another argument advanced to make the scheme appeal to service men is that the certificates will triple in value with interest at the time of maturity. The rate of interest will be decided on by the subcommittee after conference with the Federal Reserve Board and officials of the Treasury. The committee also will attempt to work out some redemptive plan and to incorporate safeguards against the certificates falling into the hands of usurers. Just how the men are to be prevented from selling their certificates for any amount they agree to take is a problem that the proponents of the project have not thought out.

Longworth's Opinion.

The opinion was expressed by Representative Longworth, who while favoring the bonus, has consistently opposed all of the "wild cat" schemes proposed for financing it, that the insurance system which the subcommittee will try to work out affords the most practical and acceptable solution.

Attempts made in the committee to revive the sales tax scheme to tax agriculturists and to report a bill without any machinery for raising the money were discarded under the attacks led by Representatives Longworth and Fordney.

These members and two or three others declared their opposition to any plan that will invite a veto from President Harding on the grounds mentioned in his letter to Chairman Fordney.

The President's suggestion that if the bill is not passed by the end of the session it will be unacceptable to Congress in consideration of bonus legislation be postponed, found a surprising amount of favor among Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee at both sessions to-day. No test vote was taken on it.

Postponement Finds Favor.

If the insurance scheme is found unworkable, there is little question that the majority of the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee will urge the abandonment of bonus legislation in accordance with the President's suggestion. Support of this solution of the most vexatious problem that has confronted Congress in many years is growing rapidly in both houses, and it is doubtful whether the more ardent bonus members who fear the political reprisals threatened by the American Legion can recruit votes enough to beat it.

If they do so it is quite probable that the five way plan demanded by the Legion will be put through without any financial provision. The members of the subcommittee having the new insurance system in charge expect it will take them several days to confer with officials of the executive department and prepare their bill. Their first inquiry will be as to the earliest possible period the Government can provide the money to redeem the insurance certificates after liquidating the Victory bonds.

The members of the subcommittee are not optimistic regarding the outlook for what is regarded as the final effort to put through a workable bonus bill. They realize that it must run the gauntlet of experienced critics whose judgment will finally determine the feasibility of it.

Uneasy Over Democrats.

If a measure is produced the subcommittee will report it to their Republican associates on the Ways and Means Committee and the Democratic members will be called in to look it over and apply the acid test. The attitude of the Democrats, who have been excluded from the conferences of the committee, is not only causing Mr. Fordney and his associates a great deal of distress but is creating a great deal of uneasiness among the bonus propagandists, who counted on the full measure of Democratic support.

The secrecy practiced by the Republican members of Mr. Fordney's committee has incensed Democratic associates, and it is a foregone conclusion that the latter will demand a voice in the framing of a bonus bill as the price of their vote. Deluged by protests from their constituents the Democrats have lost much of the enthusiasm that characterized their attitude toward the bonus two weeks ago.

Coupled with their conviction that Mr. Fordney and his Republican confederates have been striving for partisan advantage in the matter the outlook for Democratic support for any measure presented by them is far less encouraging than before the downpour of adverse public sentiment began to shower upon Congress.

Doubt of Political Value.

Another circumstance that alarms the advocates of the bonus both in and out of Congress is the expanding wave of doubt as to the political value of it which has already begun to influence the opinions of Senators and Representatives. Few of the Senators and members who have committed themselves in favor of the bonus bill came to comment on it, but Representative Copley, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, is one that is not afraid to do so.

The Illinois Representative said this

AMERICAN AGITATION FOR A BONUS NOT PARALLEL IN EUROPE

Small Gratuities Granted at Time of Demobilization—Survey Shows Payments Were Based on Length and Character of Service—Pensions for Disabled.

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Although their armies were in the field four years no parallel for the present bonus agitation in America can be found in any of the European countries. This has been established by a survey which THE NEW YORK HERALD has made of conditions in both allied and ex-enemy countries under which their armies were discharged and which have obtained since demobilization.

Small gratuities were given by all nations at the time of demobilization, but in no case did these gratuities reach the total per year of service which is being sought in the United States, and they were only given as a supplement to the small pay which was accorded Europe's soldiers during the war.

In no European country has any organized effort been made, since the ex-soldiers have found regular employment, to secure from their Government bonuses for their patriotism, based on dissatisfaction for what they received during the war.

A careful study of just what has been done by the principal Governments shows: First, That while gratuities were given by the European Governments at the time of demobilization these were based on the length and character of service and thus varying in the case of each man. Second, The gratuities were comparatively small and were accorded at the time of demobilization on the theory of enabling the soldiers to tide themselves over until they could obtain employment.

Third, That a justification is offered for European gratuities by the very low rates of pay received by soldiers compared to what American and even British soldiers were paid. The other countries only paid their men about one-fourth of the American rate during the last few months of the war.

Practically every country has a graduated scale of pensions for disabled men which provide these with just sufficient means to maintain a moderate living standard without regard to previous rank. These pensions have been supplemented in most cases by free hospital treatment, educational courses and reduced railroad fares.

Ex-soldiers who were physically fit did not receive pensions but got Government assistance in finding employment.

British Awards for Merit. As soon as the war terminated King George of England issued an army order setting forth the sums to be given as war gratuity, but affecting only those who were discharged from the army as physically sound. These awards were purely in the nature of a reward in proportion to length of service and merit. The minimum length of service, except where a portion was spent overseas, was six months, and the minimum amount payable as a gratuity was £2 for privates, and increasing with rank up to £15 for a sergeant-major.

Soldiers who had completed more than two years service in the war received in addition the following sums for each month beyond the first twelve, subject to a maximum addition of 4s. such monthly increments corresponding to a total gratuity covering five years of war service. This increment was 10 shillings per month for privates and 5 shillings per month for home service. Thus £35 would be the maximum a warrant officer could get.

Commissioned officers obtained the following gratuities: Second Lieutenant, £20; Lieutenant, £40; Captain, £45; Major, £55; Lieutenant-colonel, £100; Brigadier-general, £140; Major-general, £200; Lieutenant-general, £370.

Officers commissioned more than one year received an addition for each month's service up to forty-eight months if in service overseas. This consisted of 1s. 6d. per month for the ranks to which gratuities up to £15 were allowed and 2s. 6d. per month for higher grades up to colonel and £3 for generals commanding. If officers had not been engaged overseas, monthly increments at half these rates were paid.

For those discharged as disabled each case was determined on its own merits, medical, advisory and pension boards having wide powers to fix pensions and schools were opened for training war victims for new careers. These were opened in some cases to fit men who on returning to their homes found conditions changed so that they were no longer able to find employment.

For the seriously disabled free hospital treatment is provided on the presentation of pension papers, but in cases of emergency ex-soldiers discharged as fit are given treatment in military hospitals.

French Basis Length of Service. France's war bonus fixed for officers and privates alike is based on the length of service in the trenches and behind the lines. The base sum taken was 250 francs, 25 francs given for each month's trench service and 15 francs for communication units or rest camps. To this is added in the case of privates a small sum known as the daily "pecule," which is given only for service at the front and which did not exceed 200 francs for those who had served the entire four years of the war.

A special allowance was given to soldiers with which to replenish their wardrobe, but this was only 52 francs. Taking all details into consideration, the bonus was never more than 1,000 francs, while the average probably was not more than 600. Some special considerations were given, however, such as a moratorium until April 1 of this year, during which rents could not be raised, and after that this question is subject to special arbitration, while the soldiers were not compelled to pay any taxes during the war. The latter did not affect officers, however, who were compelled to pay income tax on their army pay.

The French have an elaborate schedule for disabled veterans, with the maximum now 5,000 francs a year for total disability, but in order to obtain this a man must be absolutely helpless, such a blinded both eyes and one limb missing. Pensions are granted on a strict percentage basis, with 100 francs a year added for each child under 16 years.

The French soldier's pay at the beginning of the war was only one sou a day, but this was raised to five sous later in 1916.

Belgium's bonus for officers and soldiers alike was considerably more generous than that of the French, although the fixed indemnity was only 100 francs. To this the following items were added: Twenty-five francs for each year's service in the army, 75 francs for each

Both Hands Blown Off, He's Expert Bookkeeper

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 1. —Both hands blown off by a grenade in France, Paul A. Bazaar, war veteran, of Rochester, N. Y., has become a bookkeeping and accounting expert.

Bazaar is a product of the Government's system for teaching to disabled veterans certain trades. He wears an artificial appliance that takes the place of the hands. After entering a vocational school he learned all over again the art of writing.

Director Forbes said to-day that Bazaar wrote better than many who had unimpaired hands.

month's trench service, 50 francs for each month's service behind the line, a special "pecule" allotted for each day's trench service ranging between 15 and 50 centimes, according to rank, 200 francs for the purchase of civilian clothing when demobilized, 40 days' leave with pay and a small ration allowance. Officers received an additional month's pay and a special campaign indemnity of 75 francs for service at the front and 50 francs behind the lines. Under these conditions it was possible for numerous Belgians to obtain a total of 2,000 francs. The average, however, was about 1,000 francs.

Physically sound ex-soldiers as well as sound ex-officers and non-commissioned officers who were not regulars did not receive any bonus for serving in the German army. Physically sound regular non-commissioned officers received pensions. For example an ex-non-commissioned officer who has seen eighteen years of service receives 18 marks monthly in addition to his regular non-commissioned officers' set a bonus and a so-called transition subsidy bonus, the former varying according to service between 1,000 and 2,500 marks.

The collapse of 1918 left the Austrian republic with a total of about 1,000,000 persons connected with military service, mostly peasants and workers, and 20,000 commissioned officers, most of whom had been dismissed or pensioned under the treaty. About 12,000 professional commissioned and non-commissioned officers were taken over by the state as pensioners. The rest of the officers were dismissed, with a bonus equaling one-half year's pay. Privates received a package of civilian clothes and a small sum of money to tide them over the first few weeks. About 18,000 ex-officers and soldiers were taken into the new army.

Italy More Liberal.

Officers and privates of the Italian army were treated with liberality which surprised them, but this is now understood to have been the result of a clever plan by the military heads to get rid of thousands of officers by offering a special gratuity to those willing to leave the service and take up civilian life. This gratuity to rankers amounted to 100 lira for the first year's service and 50 lira for each succeeding year, regardless of whether they were at the front or behind the lines, but officers received an additional 40 lira for each month's trench service, to which was added a high cost of living bonus amounting in the case of officers up to 500 lira a year and the lower ranks 300, depending largely on whether they were in cities or agricultural regions.

Officers did not receive an allowance for clothing, but soldiers received 80 lira plus enough cloth to make a serviceable suit. All ranks discharged as disabled received Government assistance in finding jobs, and the bulk of the burden was taken over by organizations formed by the ex-soldiers themselves.

As to pensions for disabled soldiers, these were on a graduated scale, maximum being 2,000 lira a year for 100 per cent. disability, plus a grant to cover the high cost of living, which was fixed according to the nature of the disability and home conditions.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON HOME RULE BILL

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 1. —Amended to exempt teachers in the State from all its provisions, the Tolbert home rule bill was reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day. The majority has not

caucused on the measure, but its passage is regarded as probable. By this amendment the home rule measure is made to conform to the Constitution, as all teaching staffs are left under the jurisdiction of the State Regents.

The Walton bills, designed to check the crime wave, were reported favorably to the Senate, as was the bill backed by the farm bloc providing for investments of savings bank deposits in Federal loan bonds. The farm bloc is fighting hard for this measure.

Several bills recommended by the Committee on Automobile Accidents were reported favorably. One of these requires the owner of a taxicab or omnibus to file with the State Tax Commission a bond for \$2,500 as surety to pay judgments.

Compensation for persons injured in automobile accidents is provided in a bill offered to-day by Senator Nathan Strauss, Jr., and Assemblyman George W. Blakely. Automobile accidents are classed with industrial accidents, with regard to fixing the blame. The cost of this insurance would not be greater than sums now wasted in litigation resulting from accidents, authors of the bill stated.

POLICEMAN ARRESTED AFTER SALOON THEFT

Bartender Says O'Neill, in Uniform, Fired Shot at Him.

Police Inspector Cornelius Cahalane yesterday arrested Patrolman David O'Neill of the East 10th street station, on a charge of assault and robbery which O'Neill is alleged to have committed yesterday morning in a saloon at 74 Third avenue.

Thomas Jennings, a bartender, said that a patrolman in uniform entered the saloon and emptied the cash register after firing a shot at him. Jennings was alone. The policeman was apparently intoxicated. When the shot was fired, the bartender said, he ducked into the basement, and did not come back until he heard his visitor go out. The cash register had been opened, and the contents, \$25, taken, he said. Jennings identified O'Neill as the intruder.

SOCIALIST'S SEAT SAFE.

Only 35 Assemblymen Opposed to August Claessens.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 1. —August Claessens, Socialist, from the Seventeenth District in Manhattan, appears to be safe in his seat in the assembly, from which he has been expelled twice. A resolution to oust him a third time was referred to-day to the Judiciary Committee, and it was understood only thirty-five members are in favor of proceeding against him again.

There were only twelve votes cast for Assemblyman Claessens' expulsion. A resolution demanding immediate action

ASSAIL GOV. MILLER ADOPT HIS BUDGET

Senate Democratic Minority Attacks His 'Flagrant Violations of Economy.'

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 1. —After the Democratic minority had passed two hours assailing Gov. Miller's economy and appropriation bill in the Senate to-day they voted without dissenting voice for the annual budget.

Senator James J. Walker, who led the attack, hinted that the Governor himself and his assistants had been guilty of "flagrant violations" of economy in their expenses.

"What appears on the face of the budget to be a \$22,000,000 saving in State expenses in two years," said Senator Walker, "has been brought about by automatic readjustment in conditions in which the Republican Administration had no control."

Salary increases allowed by the State administration in 470 positions have cost \$108,000, Mr. Walker declared, and 129 new positions have been created costing the State \$221,536. Furthermore, he said, there have been increases in lump sum appropriations for departments made in evasion of the civil service rules, totalling \$368,164. The total increases over which the Governor has control he insisted, are \$688,265. Against this there have been reductions and eliminations amounting to \$513,466. Senator Walker continued: "The Republican administration has reduced the appropriations by \$9,447,741. We deny that they have made any saving whatever. Whatever reduction has occurred is due to conditions over which they had no control, and was brought about as follows: The completion of the Cortland Normal School, the change of plan for a State office building, the purchase of the Troy bridge, the provision for the State's portion of the Scotia and Rexford Flat bridges and the elimination of further appropriations for the State's share in terminal at Gowanus Bay, automatically relieved the 1922 Legislature from appropriating \$4,577,000, which was in last year's budget."

"In the same way conditions of construction at Mary St. Hospital and Sing Sing prison and Rochester Terminal have relieved the present Legislature of \$3,125,000, making a total reduction, without employing the slightest measure of economy, of \$6,703,000.

The Court of Claims, whose judgments cannot be enforced by the Legislature, required no deficiency appropriation this year and thereby the bill was reduced to \$4,222,694, a special grant of \$250,000 to the bill without any exercise of economy. The full in prices of food and supplies for the State institutions made unnecessary any deficiency appropriation, thereby reducing the bill \$1,328,000 without the slightest economy, unless the Governor claims the credit for the falling market."

"These facts, amounting to \$12,264,294, represent the amount to be deducted from last year's bill before any claim for economy can be made. The Miller administration claims a reduction of \$9,447,741 and thereby becomes convicted of increasing the State's appropriations \$2,616,523 while making a false claim for economy."

"These facts, majority leader, answered briefly the minority charges, said the facts remain that the State's expenses have been cut, taxes are being lowered and the little fine work of the State administration fell flat.

LOCKWOOD COMMITTEE DRAFTING MANY BILLS

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 1. —The Lockwood committee is preparing to recommend to the Legislature the creation of a State Trade Commission to restrict monopolies and making it compulsory upon offenders convicted of breaking the State statute.

This proposal, demanded by Samuel Undermyer to put teeth into State regulation of monopolies under the Donnelly Anti-Trust Act, fixes a minimum of three months prison sentence for continuing violations, and has been exposed by the Lockwood Committee. Senator Lockwood will introduce the bill within a few days.

Savings banks and fire insurance companies will be required to invest at least 40 per cent. of their assets in building mortgages and loans for building purposes by provisions of another bill being prepared by the Lockwood Committee. The bill is designed to stimulate building.

More than a score of bills, dealing with the housing situation, are being prepared by the committee and will begin to reach the Legislature this week.

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GOMPERS ASSAILS ANTI-STRIKE BILL

Asserts Buell-Miller Measure at Albany Would Institute Group Slavery.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Albany, March 1.—Legislators sitting at a stormy five hour hearing on the Buell-Miller anti-strike and compulsory arbitration bill to-day heard Samuel Gompers, chief spokesman for organized labor, describe the measure as a plan to "institute group slavery" and a scheme "to confine the aspirations of the workmen for a better life into a legalistic straitjacket."

Later they heard members of the New York City Board of Trade and Transportation picture the bill as "the road to industrial peace" and the means of "sending the strike to the junk heap."

The hearing took place in the Assembly chamber before the joint legislative committee on labor and industry. Hundreds of representatives of labor organizations from all parts of the State crowded the chamber. All wore white placards bearing the word "Protest."

Repeated bursts of applause followed every derogatory utterance by Mr. Gompers and other speakers who presented labor's arguments against the bill. Cautious hisses and in one instance a shout "Throw him out!" greeted the arguments of the supporters of the bill.

Joined in Opposition.

Henry D. Sayer, State Industrial Commissioner, and Mark A. Daly, representing the Associated Industries, Inc., were others who joined with labor delegations in opposing what they termed the compulsory features of the measure.

"I can state to the committee that the bill did not originate with the State Department of Labor," said Mr. Sayer. "We are opposed to compulsory arbitration."

"We do not come here with any parade or crowd," said Mr. McCarrall. "We do not believe the Legislature will be impressed by the clamor of a crowd. We come in a full spirit of amity, not with any contentions."

"This bill would reduce strikes to the vanishing point," he asserted "later in arguing that it would thus effect a great economic saving to the worker as well as to the employer."

Mr. Gompers deplored the extent of space given in newspapers to headlines, scandals, murders and similar news, while, he asserted, news giving labor's side of the question was slighted.

"And now," he asserted, "the proposition is to have a reduction of compulsory slavery on the white man. But the fact of the matter is, I say to you gentlemen of this committee, the people of this State are determined that such legislation won't go."

Gompers Makes Prediction.

"I doubt if this Legislature will enact any such law. But suppose you do. Suppose some other Legislature does? Is the threat of putting them in jail going to keep the workers from aspiring to a better life? No."

"If you make this law," he continued, "people will have as much contempt for it as they generally have now for a law on the Federal statutes."

"Legislation of this character may be well termed as intended to confine the aspirations of the working man for a better life in a legislative strait jacket."

"If there is a law passed to compel laboring men to work," asserted Gompers, "it won't take much of an amendment to make you all work."

Mr. McCarrall, Frank E. Hatch and Benjamin Schoen of the Schoen Printing Company were among those who interrupted with a shout of "Throw him out!"

"The strike must be done away with," he said. "This bill would be the means of sending it to the junk heap."

APPROPRIATE \$115,000 FOR MEYER COMMITTEE

Senator Says Expense Is Justified by Savings Effected.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Albany, March 1. —The Senate adopted to-day a resolution appropriating \$115,000 for the Meyer committee's expenses. Justifying the work of his committee in its investigation of New York city affairs, Meyer said that if his recommendations are adopted for the reorganization of the county governments a saving of \$1,000,000 will be made in salaries alone.

Among the items of expense given in the committee's report are the following: Elton R. Brown, chief counsel, \$15,000; Leonard A. Wallstein, \$17,000; Samuel Berger, \$12,000; assistant attorneys, \$5,000; and accountants and examiners, \$2,000.

The Meyer bill provides for abolishing the offices of Sheriff, County Clerk and Registrar and the transfer of their duties to city officers.

WOULD BAR "PUT AND TAKE" TOPS.

ALBANY, March 1.—The sale of "put and take" tops and other devices in the use of which there is an element of chance for winning or losing money is sought to be prohibited by a bill introduced in the Legislature to-day by Assemblyman William Duke, Jr., Republican, of Allegany.

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